

Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria Community Emergency Response Plan



Tish Non Village, Bear River Drive, Basayo Village

2018

PLAN MAINTENANCE

PLAN MAINTENANCE AND UPDATE

The Environmental and Natural Resources Department (ENR) is responsible for maintenance and update of the plan. The contact person for plan updates is Kayla San Filippo, ENR Assistant.

*Note: This plan was created using a template and workbook from the following site-
<http://5steps.la/5-step-toolkit/>*

PLAN MODIFICATION REGISTER

Changes made to the plan are reflected below.

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	PAGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	NAME OF EDITOR
Added more hazards	15	8/2018	K.San Filippo, ENR Assistant

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1. INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the plan is to outline strategies that neighborhood members can take after a disaster strikes. It is meant to cover large-scale disasters as well as smaller emergencies. The plan is based on the recognition that the first priorities in a disaster are self, family and neighbors. It is built on the concept of "neighbor helping neighbor" until outside help arrives.

The following list contains potential consequences of a potential disaster:

- A major or catastrophic incident will overwhelm the capabilities of local Fire departments and other emergency responders to provide prompt and effective emergency response and short-term recovery measures.
- Transportation infrastructure will be damaged and local transportation services will be disrupted.
- Widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities will be experienced.
- Homes, public buildings, and other critical facilities and equipment will be destroyed or severely damaged.
- Debris may make streets and highways impassable.
- Public utilities will be damaged and either fully or partially inoperable.
- Numerous separate hazardous conditions and other emergencies as a result of the incident will further complicate the situation.
- Hundreds of victims may be forced from their homes and large numbers of dead and injured could be expected.
- Many victims will be in life-threatening situations requiring immediate rescue and medical care.
- There will also be shortages of a wide variety of supplies necessary for emergency survival.
- A major incident will most likely create a near-total disruption of energy sources and prolonged electric power failure.

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

This plan is organized into three parts:

- A **Basic Plan**, which identifies threats and risks to the neighborhood, neighborhood assets, and a community disaster response strategy. The basic plan applies to all hazards.
- **Hazard Specific Annexes** that describe responses to specific hazards such as floods or earthquakes.
- **Functional Annexes** that detail how specific tasks, such as Shelter-in-place, or Search and Rescue will be performed.

2. BASIC PLAN

This plan is for Basayo Village, Tish Non Village, and Bear River Drive. Each of these neighborhoods will meet at a neighborhood gathering place directly after an emergency.

Tribal members not located on Rancheria lands may find aspects of this plan helpful, specifically the hazard-specific annexes, functional annexes, and other attached resources near the end of the document.

RECRUITING LEADERS AND PARTICIPANTS

To be a part of a not-yet-formed Community Emergency Response Group, then please call Kayla San Filippo, (707) 733-1900 ext 119, to be put in contact with others interested.

AFTER AN EMERGENCY

After an emergency please check in with your neighbors and gather together at your designated neighborhood gathering place (see page 9) in order to assess damages and help those whom need assistance.

The tribal government's Incident Response Team will be in contact with each neighborhood group. However, since not all emergencies happen during business hours, the full Incident Response Team will not be present at all hours, thus it is important that neighbors help neighbors in the meanwhile. The Tribal Incident Command Team will notify residents if the Neighborhood Care Center is activated.

Police, fire, and other emergency services may be delayed in a wide-spread emergency. Relying on community teamwork after an emergency will be the only option during a catastrophic event.

STEP 3 – SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Threats and Risks

The threats and risks that our neighborhood is most susceptible to are listed here in order of likelihood.

THREAT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	LEVEL OF IMPACT
Fire	High	High Severity
Earthquake	High	Minor to Severe
Hazardous materials incident	Medium	Minor to Severe
Radiological incident	Very low	Severe
Water shortage	Medium	Minor to Severe
Fuel shortage	Low-Medium	Minor to Severe
Electric Outage	Medium	Minor to Moderate
Volcanic Ash air hazard	Low	Minor to Moderate
Severe Storms	Medium	Minor to Severe
Landslide/mudslide	Low	Minor to Severe
Tsunami (in lowlands)	Medium	Minor to Severe
Flood	Medium	Minor, Severe in lowlands

Key Assets

Identify the assets in your community that would help to respond to, or recover from a disaster. Our neighborhood assets are outlined in the table below:

Examples: Persons trained in CERT, medical care, first aid, search and rescue, carpentry, plumbing, owner of useful tools, or crisis counseling.

ASSET TYPE	ASSET DESCRIPTION	ASSET LOCATION OR CONTACT INFORMATION ¹
Dump Truck	For moving debris etc.	Tribe
Chainsaws	Cutting tree limbs	Tribe
Other tools		Tribe
First Aid trained	ENR Dept., and others	Tribe
Hazardous materials first responders	ENR Dept., maintenance	Tribe
Vans	For emergency transport	Tribe
CERT Trained	Trained in: Fire safety, light search & rescue, team organization, disaster medical.	Josefina and Levi Cortez-Tish Non Village residents

Individual and Family Disaster Response Actions. It is important that you and your household members have an Emergency Plan for your household. There is a basic template from Ready.gov at the end of this document (page 25). Consider such things as:

- ✓ The need to check for unsafe conditions, such as downed power lines and gas leaks;
- ✓ The procedure for shutting off gas valves that are not automatic (by turning the valve so that the "bar" is perpendicular to the gas line; also keeping a wired wrench to the gas meter);
- ✓ The importance of tuning into the radio to emergency frequencies to obtain information and instructions;
- ✓ The importance of donning protective gear such as a hard hat or bicycle helmet, steel-toe or other sturdy shoes, and leather or sturdy gloves.
- ✓ During earthquake incidents, individuals should "drop, cover, and hold on." Individuals who are unable to drop should cover their head and neck with their arms.

After ensuring one's safety, regardless of the incident type, households should place the **OK/Help** (found on page 34) hanger on their front door or window so that it can be easily seen from the sidewalk or street. The red side means that help is needed; the green side means that everyone is OK. ***It is for use only after a disaster when 9-1-1 help is unavailable.*** Households should then lock their doors, secure their belongings, and proceed to the Neighborhood Gathering Place.

Neighborhood Response. Each street is considered a neighborhood. Once the neighborhood has gathered at the designated Neighborhood Gathering Place, the first task is to get organized. Then, a neighborhood chosen leader may be selected to direct the overall effort. An Action Plan will be developed to help the neighborhood decide what to do, how to do it, and what timeframe to do it in. Finally, the neighborhood should organize into teams, with a Team Leader for each team. Each team should have 3-7 people and a Team Leader.

- ✓ Create a list of capabilities needed for each area of response, and designate people to fill those roles. For example, the Triage and Treatment area will need people who are trained in first aid and the Animal Evacuation Site will need someone to conduct a formal check-in with written documentation and photographs. Roles should be reviewed and confirmed at every other neighborhood meeting to accommodate for new people and to maintain preparedness for disasters.

Neighborhoods: (see maps on page 40 for gathering locations)

- Basayo Village: Gathering place-The parking lot of the larger complex.
- Brenard Road: Across the road, about equal distance from each house on end.
- Carroll Road: Top of the hill on Carroll Road
- Bowie Road: Near the intersection of Bowie and Brenard
- Bear River Drive: The cul-de-sac

The Neighborhood Care Center for all neighborhoods is at Tish Non Community Center

**Notifications will happen if the care center is activated for a large emergency*

HAZARD THREAT AND INCIDENT RESPONSE

Further information on how to respond to specific hazards can be found at ready.gov or <http://www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster-safety-library>

Fire

(Directly sourced from Ready.gov)

During a home fire, remember to GET OUT, STAY OUT and CALL 911

- If closed doors or handles are warm, use your second way out. Never open doors that are warm to the touch.
- Crawl low under smoke.
- Go to your outside meeting place and then call for help.
- If smoke, heat or flames block your exit routes, stay in the room with doors closed. Place a wet towel under the door and call the fire department or 9-1-1. Open a window and wave a brightly colored cloth or flashlight to signal for help.

Use Caution with Fire Extinguishers

Use a portable fire extinguisher ONLY if you have been trained by the fire department and in the following conditions:

- The fire is confined to a small area, and is not growing.
- The room is not filled with smoke.
- Everyone has exited the building.
- The fire department has been called.

Prevent fires before they happen: Check smoke alarms, inspect house for loose wires, don't leave stove burner unattended, don't smoke indoors or burn candles, unplug space heaters when asleep or not in the room.

Wildfires

Before:

- Create a defensible space around your home to prevent wildfire damage
- Keep your car fueled and an emergency bag of supplies in the car
- Keep N-95 respirator masks on hand
- Plan to stay with a friend or family member out of the path of the wildfire, don't rely on shelters as they have limited supplies.

(Directly sourced from Fema.gov)

Fire Weather Watch: National Weather Service (NWS) issues a fire weather watch when potentially dangerous fire weather conditions are possible over the next 12 to 72 hours.

Fire Weather/Red Flag Warning: NWS issues a fire weather warning or red flag when fire danger exists and weather patterns that support wildfires are either occurring or expected to occur within 24 hours.

Evacuation Notice: If the danger is imminent, local authorities may issue an evacuation notice to alert residents that a fire is nearby and it is important to leave the area.

Evacuate:

- If Authorities advise or order you to evacuate, do so immediately. Be sure to remember the Five P's of evacuation: People, prescriptions, papers, personal needs, and priceless items.
- While your safety and your family's safety are most important, there are things you can do before evacuating that can help firefighters. If there is time before you need to evacuate, do the following:
 - ✓ Turn on lights outside and in every room to make the house more visible in heavy smoke.
 - ✓ Close all windows, vents, doors, and fireplace screens. This will help reduce drafts in the home and reduce radiant heat.
 - ✓ Disconnect automatic garage door openers so doors can be opened by hand if you lose power.
 - ✓ Move flammable furniture, including outdoor furniture, into the center of the home away from windows and sliding glass doors. Remove flammable curtains and window treatments.
 - ✓ Connect Garden Hoses. Fill garbage cans, tubs, or other large containers with water. Shut off natural gas from the source, and move propane or fuel oil supplies away from the house.
 - ✓ Follow any additional guidance provided by local authorities.

If trapped in your home: If you do not leave before the fire reaches your immediate area and you are trapped in your home, take the following actions:

- Call 911, provide your location, and explain your situation.
- Turn on the lights to increase the visibility of your home in heavy smoke.
- Keep doors, windows, vents, and fire screens closed. Keep your doors unlocked.
- Move flammable materials away from windows and sliding glass doors.
- Fill sinks and tubs with water.
- Stay inside, away from outside walls and windows.

Earthquakes

(Directly sourced from Ready.gov)

Be prepared

- Secure tall bookshelves or other furniture that may fall during an earthquake.
- Make sure your family knows to 'Drop, Cover, and Hold on!' Make sure to cover your neck with your arms.
- Have an emergency supply kit
- Have a family emergency plan so that you know how to contact your family members that may not be with you when the quake occurs.

During an Earthquake

If you are inside a building:

- Stay where you are until the shaking stops. Do not run outside. Do not get in a doorway as this does not provide protection from falling or flying objects, and you may not be able to remain standing.
- Drop down onto your hands and knees so the earthquake doesn't knock you down. Drop to the ground (before the earthquake drops you!)
- Cover your head and neck with your arms to protect yourself from falling debris.
- If you are in danger from falling objects, and you can move safely, crawl for additional cover under a sturdy desk or table.
- If there is low furniture or an interior wall or corner nearby, and the path is clear, these may also provide some additional cover.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as light fixtures or furniture.
- Hold on to any sturdy covering so you can move with it until the shaking stops. Stay where you are until the shaking stops.
- If getting safely to the floor to take cover won't be possible:
- Identify an inside corner of the room away from windows and objects that could fall on you. The Earthquake Country Alliance advises getting as low as possible to the floor. People who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices should lock their wheels and remain seated until the shaking stops. Protect your head and neck with your arms, a pillow, a book, or whatever is available.

If you are in bed when you feel the shaking:

- If you are in bed: Stay there and Cover your head and neck with a pillow. At night, hazards and debris are difficult to see and avoid; attempts to move in the dark result in more injuries than remaining in bed.

If you are outside when you feel the shaking:

- If you are outdoors when the shaking starts, move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires. Once in the open, "Drop, Cover, and Hold On." Stay there until the shaking stops. This might not be possible in a city, so you may need to duck inside a building to avoid falling debris.

If you are in a moving vehicle when you feel the shaking:

- If you are in a moving vehicle, stop as quickly and safely as possible and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires. Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that the earthquake may have damaged.

After an Earthquake

- When the shaking stops, look around. If there is a clear path to safety, leave the building and go to an open space away from damaged areas.
- If you are trapped, do not move about or kick up dust.
- If you have a cell phone with you, use it to call or text for help. (texts are more likely to get through if network is overburdened)
- Tap on a pipe or wall or use a whistle, if you have one, so that rescuers can locate you.
- Once safe, monitor local news reports via battery operated radio, TV, social media, and cell phone text alerts for emergency information and instructions.
- Be prepared to “Drop, Cover, and Hold on” in the likely event of aftershocks.

Floods

The Rancheria and Basayo Village are unlikely to flood drastically; however a major flood of the Eel River could cut off transportation methods and access to food supplies and other necessities. In the case of an emergency where floods render access to needs inaccessible for a significant period of time, Bear River will open its Neighborhood Care Center at Tish Non Community Center in order to disperse food to residents. *It is highly recommended that all residents be prepared with their own Emergency Kits that contain food for at least 3 days, medication backups, and other useful items* (see page 36 for disaster supply kit checklist). This is especially relevant for Basayo Village residents, as the Tribe may not be able to transport food rations to Fortuna due to the flooding.

Tsunamis

See above instructions for floods. Basayo Village and the Rancheria are both out of the Tsunami inundation zone, but may be influenced indirectly through limited access to services due to flooded roadways.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

Your household should shelter-in-place if the hazardous incident is outside of your home. Follow instructions in annex A.5 for shelter-in-place instructions.

If the incident is inside your home, do not attempt to clean the spill. Please contact the Maintenance department or Environmental and Natural Resources Department immediately and **EVACUATE** your home. These departments are trained in identifying hazards and will be able to determine if a HAZMAT response team needs to be called in.

Landslide

If your home is in a landslide, evacuate, call 911, alert your neighbors, and alert the Tribal Government office.

Severe Storms

(Directly sourced from NOAA)

Severe Thunderstorm Watch - issued when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms, people located in and around the watch area should keep an eye to the sky and listen to their NOAA weather radio or tune to local broadcast media for further weather information. The watch is intended to give you time to prepare, time to review safety rules.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning - issued when a severe thunderstorm has been detected by national weather service doppler radar or a reliable report has been received. A warning is usually issued for portions of one or two counties, for an hour or less. If the warning includes your neighborhood or work place, you should take immediate action to protect your life and the lives of others. Severe thunderstorms can produce large hail and damaging winds.

- The best defense against thunderstorms is to stay inside a sturdy building or shelter that can protect you from deadly lightning, large hail, damaging winds, and flooding rain. --- Fortunately, thunderstorms typically do not last very long and will most often pass by your location in less than one hour.
- Once in a shelter, stay away from windows and avoid electrical equipment and plumbing. Remember to bring pets inside. If there is time, secure loose objects outside as these objects often become dangerous flying debris in high winds.
- Postpone outdoor activities until the storms have passed.
- If caught outside, take shelter in a sturdy enclosed building or hard top automobile immediately. Avoid open spaces, isolated objects, high ground, and metallic objects.
- Get out of boats and away from bodies of water. Remember, if you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning.

Nuclear Incidents

Tune to your TV or radio to listen for alerts and guidance on whether to shelter-in-place or evacuate. Evacuation could often be more dangerous than sheltering in place. Every situation varies and it is important to follow the authorities' directions.

Water Shortage

An extreme event such as a severe drought or a natural disaster that renders the Rancheria's wells inoperable would be cause for a water shortage. It is important to have, at the very least, a 3 day drinking supply for any emergency. One gallon of water per person, per day.

Fuel Shortage

An emergency may isolate fuel from reaching the local area. A large emergency may cause the Rancheria to shut down the Pump and Play Gas Station in order to preserve fuel reserves for emergency vehicles and emergency generators. It is important to have an emergency kit prepared in case lack of fuel keeps one isolated to the Rancheria for a period of time.

Power Outage

(Directly sourced from Ready.gov)

Before a power outage

- Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
- Make sure you have alternative charging methods for your phone or any device that requires power.
- Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices.
- Know where the manual release lever of your electric garage door opener is located and how to operate it.
- Purchase ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.
- Keep your car's gas tank full- gas stations rely on electricity to power their pumps. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.
- If you rely on anything that is battery-operated or power dependent like a medical device, determine a back-up plan.

During a power outage

- Only use flashlights for emergency lighting, candles can cause fires.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours. A full freezer will keep the temperature for about 48 hours.
- Take steps to remain cool if it is hot outside. In intense heat when the power may be off for a long time, consider going to a movie theater, shopping mall or "cooling shelter" that may be open in your community. If you remain at home, move to the lowest level of your home, since cool air falls. Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing. Drink plenty of water, even if you do not feel thirsty.
- Put on layers of warm clothing if it is cold outside. Never burn charcoal for heating or cooking indoors. Never use your oven as a source of heat. If the power may be out for a prolonged period, plan to go to another location (the home of a relative or friend, or a public facility) that has heat to keep warm.
- Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power "surge" that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.
- If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing.
- Only use generators away from your home and NEVER run a generator inside a home or garage, or connect it to your home's electrical system.

After a power outage

- Throw away any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!
- If food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it, you can refreeze it.
- Contact your doctor if you're concerned about medications having spoiled.
- Restock your emergency kit with fresh batteries, canned foods and other supplies.

Volcanic Ash

(Directly sourced from Ready.gov)

Fresh volcanic ash, made of pulverized rock, can be abrasive, acidic, gritty, gassy and odorous. While not immediately dangerous to most adults, the acidic gas and ash can cause lung damage to small infants, to older adults and to those suffering from severe respiratory illnesses. Volcanic ash also can damage machinery, including engines and electrical equipment. Ash accumulations mixed with water become heavy and can collapse roofs. Volcanic ash can affect people hundreds of miles away from the cone of a volcano.

Mount Shasta is just over 100 miles from Loleta, expected impact is low. If you are at risk (as covered above), shelter-in-place if authorities announce a volcanic eruption and wind is expected to carry ash to the area.

Violence and Threats of Violence

If there is a violent incident occurring or threat of violence in the neighborhood, go inside your house, lock the doors, close the curtains, and stay away from windows. **Call 911**, then report the incident to the community center via phone so that a safety message may be sent out to employees and visitors. Do not interfere, stay indoors until police leave the scene.

Animal Emergencies

An animal emergency is any scenario in which an animal is found harmed/ injured, acting suspiciously, or an animal that has caused an injury. Any direct physical contact with an unknown animal, especially if it results in a bite or scratch, could have serious health consequences. In fact, wild animals - alive or dead - can spread disease and may pose potential physical hazards. Contact includes exposure of a person's eyes, nose, mouth and non-intact skin (cut, scratched, burned, etc...) to animal blood or saliva. It also includes a bite, scratch or kick from a wild animal.

Rabid animals often:

- Are fully or partially paralyzed
- Experience a loss of appetite
- Exhibit strange behaviors, such as snapping at the air or turning in circles
- Are nocturnal animals who wander during the day -- or diurnal animals who start going out at night
- Drool excessively
- Are wild animals who show no fear of humans
- Exhibit symptoms of pica (eating substances that aren't food, such as rocks, dirt or wood)
- Have sporadic changes in mood or behavior
- Appear to be restless or aggressive
- Are obviously disoriented
- Acquire a change in voice (you may notice a change in the pitch and tone of a dog's bark, for example)

Rabies typically infects a variety of animals. Examples include raccoons, bats, skunks and foxes. A good rule of thumb: If an animal is exhibiting unusual behavior, try to avoid it and contact the Sheriff's Office (707) 445-7251 as soon as possible.

Plan Procedures

In the event of an injured animal:

- Remain calm
- Keep a safe distance if you suspect the animal could cause harm.
- If it is a pet, call the owner of the animal or the housing department, and report the injured animal– relay the type of animal, type of injury and location of animal if possible. If it is a wild animal, call the sheriff's office for animal control.

In the event of an unstable/suspicious acting animal:

- Remain calm and keep away from the animal.
- Clear the immediate area and keep away from the animal's path. If necessary, use emergency supplies to section off the area.
- Call the community center and 911 and report type of animal, suspicious behavior, and location if possible.
- If possible, keep track of animal's location so this information can be relayed to Animal Control officer.

In the event of an animal attack/injury:

- Identify person injured and location of animal. Stay away from animal if it is still at the location of incident. Do not put yourself in harm's way.
- Call the community center and 911 to report the attack – give description of animal responsible for the injury and where it may be located.
- If trained, begin CPR/First Aid on injured person.
- Keep onlookers away from possible harm.
- If possible, keep track of animal's location so this information can be relayed to Animal Control officer. Always keep a safe distance from the animal.

A.1 ANIMAL RESPONSE ANNEX

Public Safety

(Directly sourced from FEMA)

- Animal owners are more likely to comply with public safety measures during an emergency if their animals are also safe. Without detracting from the evacuation and care of humans, a successful response should include the protection of animal populations.
- Some people may not evacuate if they cannot bring their animals with them.
- Some people may not shelter-in-place quickly enough if they cannot locate a pet that is outside.
- Concentrated animal populations may escape during a disaster and endanger people.
- A disaster may destroy buildings or fences that separate animals from the public.

Response

A member of the Neighborhood Emergency Response Group will document found/missing animals after a Disaster. This team member will attempt to safely return the animal to its home or a safe location. The team member will photograph and document each animal found on the loose in order to prompt its return to the correct owner.

Owner's Responsibility

It is extremely important that pet owners secure their pets if a disaster is expected to occur (severe storm, etc.). If loose pets are too spooked and scared they may behave aggressively and make it difficult and dangerous for the Response team to help the animal.

Evacuation Checklist for Pets or Service Animals *(Directly sourced from FEMA)*

- Carriers/airline kennels (one per animal)
Note: pillowcases may be used to transport cats in emergencies.
- Collars (with tags), leashes, harnesses, muzzles
- Registration papers, vaccination records, veterinarian's contact information
- Bowls (food dishes and larger water dishes or dispensers)
- Blankets or bedding
- Paper towels, spray cleaner, trash bags
- Litter box, litter
- Medications, first aid kit
- Water for three days
- Dry food, canned food for three days
- Treats and toys

Stay-at-Home Checklist for Pets and Service Animals *(Directly Sourced from FEMA)*

- Flashlights or lantern, extra batteries
- For aquariums, battery-operated air pump with extra batteries
- Medications
- Pet food for two weeks
- Stored water for two weeks

A.2 NOTIFICATION ANNEX

- Neighborhood Emergency Response Groups will notify neighbors via door-knocking.
- If TNCC is open during business hours, the Incident Response Team will assign staff to drive through the neighborhoods and speak on megaphone/honk in order to get the attention of those who are in their homes.
- You should call your neighbors and family that may not be aware of the emergency yet.

Sign up for Humboldt County Emergency Alerts

Visit: <https://humboldt.gov.org/2014/Emergency-Notifications/alerts>

A.3 SEARCH AND RESCUE ANNEX

A.3.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to detail procedures that will be followed once it is determined that there is a need to perform a search and rescue mission in the area following a disaster or emergency incident.

A.3.2 GENERAL PROCEDURES

Search and Rescue is really two separate activities. During the Search phase, the team systematically inspects the area for victims. In the Rescue phase, the team aims to free victims from confinement.

The objectives of Search and Rescue include:

- Maintain rescuer safety
- Rescue the greatest number of people in the shortest amount of time
- Rescue the lightly trapped victims first

If the neighborhood has members trained in CERT, then CERT teams will be responsible for initiating Search and Rescue procedures and assigning teams to specific areas.

Key strategies and themes include:

- Designate rescuer safety as a priority
- Be alert for hazards
- Wear safety equipment (hard hats, goggles, sturdy shoes)
- Never enter an unstable structure

Following a disaster or during an emergency, the CERT team or other designated leaders will assemble at the Neighborhood Gathering Place and designate Search and Rescue Teams. One or two Disaster Animal Rescue Team (DART) members should accompany each Search & Rescue team to ensure that animals are rescued and cared for. Consider assigning a scribe to each Search and Rescue Team to ensure that important information is documented.

Simple steps for conducting a Search

- Check for red or green door tags. Red tags mean that residents are requesting assistance.
- Conduct an initial damage assessment to identify hazard areas and prioritize Search & Rescue operations. Search & Rescue teams should notify victims they pass during the damage assessment that they will return to rescue them.
- Call out. Begin by shouting "If you can hear my voice, come out!"
- Be systematic. Use a search pattern to ensure that all areas of a building are covered. For example, start searching on the bottom floor and work up, or move from the right to left across a house.
- Listen carefully. Stop frequently and listen for voices or tapping sounds.

- Use the buddy system. Work together -- two rescuers can search a structure more effectively and safely.
- Mark searched areas. Make a single diagonal slash on or next to the door just before entering. Make an opposite slash (creating an "X") when all occupants have been removed and the search of that area is finished.
- Document results. Keep records of removed victims and victims who remain trapped.

Effective rescue operations have three functions: (1) Create a safe rescue environment, (2) Triage and stabilize victims and (3) Remove victims to safe rescue zone.

Simple steps for conducting a rescue

- Gather necessary tools and equipment. This can be anything that will be helpful to move debris and large objects.
- Remove debris and lift objects out of the way. Wear gloves to protect your hands.
- Remove victims. Some will be able to move on their own once the path is cleared. Others will need assistance.

The following procedures should be followed regarding deceased victims

- Deceased victims found in unoccupied residences should be left undisturbed, and information as to the number of deceased victims and location marked on the front entry.
- Deceased victims in residences that will continue to be occupied should be moved to a separate area of the dwelling.
- If possible, deceased victims should be wrapped in plastic sheeting (e.g., paint drop cloths, tarps, etc.) and secured with rope or twine.

A.4 NEIGHBORHOOD CARE CENTER ANNEX

The purpose of this annex is to detail procedures for the activation and operation of a Neighborhood Care Center, located at Tish Non Community Center. The tribal government's Incident Response Team will activate the center, however guidelines are included in this plan for community members that are interested in helping out.

Definition

A Neighborhood Care Center is a location established during/after a disaster where children, older adults, persons with disabilities and other functional needs, and others needing non-clinical care can be provided a safe, secure environment and care.

Staffing Criteria

Care Centers should ideally be staffed with trained professionals. However, in a disaster situation, Centers will have to be staffed with available personnel. In selecting persons for staffing centers, response leadership should look for the following:

- Identify persons with experience in child care, older adult care, and care for persons with disabilities and other functional needs.
- If trained/experienced personnel are not available, select persons who are known to the neighborhood.
- Assign at least one person to provide constant supervision to the children's area and at least one person to the adult area. If a supervisor needs to take a break, another person must be temporarily assigned to fill his/her role. Without constant supervision,

children in particular could wander from the Center and become lost and put themselves in danger to exposed hazards, or other risks.

- Assign observers with no care responsibilities to observe operations and report any concerns or issues.
- Designate 1 entry/exit for the Center and assign someone to provide security for it. A display board should be situated near the entry/exit that lists peoples' names who are within the Center to provide timely information to relatives who come looking for their loved ones.
- Consider assigning someone with a mental health or psychology background to the Care Center to provide support services to those within.
- Assign a person to communicate information regarding the status of victims.

Note: If roads are clear, transportation will be provided from Basayo Village to the Care Center for those that are in need.

A.5 SHELTER-IN-PLACE ANNEX

(Directly sourced from Red Cross)



**American
Red Cross**

What Shelter-in-Place Means:

One of the instructions you may be given in an emergency where hazardous materials may have been released into the atmosphere is to shelter-in-place. This is a precaution aimed to keep you safe while remaining indoors. (This is not the same thing as going to a shelter in case of a storm.) Shelter-in-place means selecting a small, interior room, with no or few windows, and taking refuge there. It does not mean sealing off your entire home or office building. If you are told to shelter-in-place, follow the instructions provided in this Fact Sheet.

Why You Might Need to Shelter-in-Place:

Chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants may be released accidentally or intentionally into the environment. Should this occur, information will be provided by local authorities on television and radio stations on how to protect you and your family.

Because information will most likely be provided on television and radio, it is important to keep a TV or radio on, even during the workday. The important thing is for you to follow instructions of local authorities and know what to do if they advise you to shelter-in-place.

How to Shelter-in-Place

At Home:

- Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. □ Close the fireplace damper.
- Get your family disaster supplies kit, and make sure the radio is working.
- Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level. In the case of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed.
- Bring your pets with you, and be sure to bring additional food and water supplies for them.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room you select. Call your emergency contact and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room.
- Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.

In Your Vehicle:

If you are driving a vehicle and hear advice to "shelter-in-place" on the radio, take these steps:

- If you are very close to home, your office, or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the shelter-in-place recommendations for the place you pick described above.
- If you are unable to get to a home or building quickly and safely, then pull over to the side of the road. Stop your vehicle in the safest place possible. If it is sunny outside, it is preferable to stop under a bridge or in a shady spot, to avoid being overheated.
- Turn off the engine.
- Close windows and vents.
- If possible, seal the heating/air conditioning vents with duct tape.
- Listen to the radio regularly for updated advice and instructions.
- Stay where you are until you are told it is safe to get back on the road. Be aware that

some roads may be closed or traffic detoured. Follow the directions of law enforcement officials.

Local officials on the scene are the best source of information for your particular situation. Following their instructions during and after emergencies regarding sheltering, food, water, and clean up methods is your safest choice.

Remember that instructions to shelter-in-place are usually provided for durations of a few hours, not days or weeks. There is little danger that the room in which you are taking shelter will run out of oxygen and you will suffocate.

ANNEX 'B'
FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS TEMPLATE FROM READY.GOV



Join with others to prepare for emergencies and participate in America's PrepareAthon! | ready.gov/prepare

Creating your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* starts with one simple question: "What if?"

"What if something happens and I'm not with my family?" "Will I be able to reach them?" "How will I know they are safe?" "How can I let them know I'm OK?" During a disaster, you will need to send and receive information from your family.

Communication networks, such as mobile phones and computers, could be unreliable during disasters, and electricity could be disrupted. Planning in advance will help ensure that all the members of your household—including children and people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, as well as outside caregivers—know how to reach each other and where to meet up in an emergency. Planning starts with three easy steps:



1. COLLECT.

Create a paper copy of the contact information for your family and other important people/offices, such as medical facilities, doctors, schools, or service providers.



2. SHARE.

Make sure everyone carries a copy in his or her backpack, purse, or wallet. If you complete your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* online at ready.gov/make-a-plan, you can print it onto a wallet-sized card. You should also post a copy in a central location in your home, such as your refrigerator or family bulletin board.



3. PRACTICE.

Have regular household meetings to review and practice your plan.

**TEXT
IS
BEST!**

If you are using a mobile phone, a text message may get through when a phone call will not. This is because a text message requires far less bandwidth than a phone call. Text messages may also save and then send automatically as soon as capacity becomes available.

July 2015

**The following sections will guide you through the process to create and practice your
*Family Emergency Communication Plan.***



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Write down phone numbers and email addresses for everyone in your household. Having this important information written down will help you reconnect with others in case you don't have your mobile device or computer with you or if the battery runs down. If you have a household member(s) who is Deaf or hard of hearing, or who has a speech disability and uses traditional or video relay service (VRS), include information on how to connect through relay services on a landline phone, mobile device, or computer.

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Because a disaster can strike during school or work hours, you need to know their emergency response plans and how to stay informed. Discuss these plans with children, and let them know who could pick them up in an emergency. Make sure your household members with phones are signed up for alerts and warnings from their school, workplace, and/or local government. To find out more about how to sign up, see *Be Smart. Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at <http://1.usa.gov/1BDloze>. For children without mobile phones, make sure they know to follow instructions from a responsible adult, such as a teacher or principal.

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

It is also important to identify someone outside of your community or State who can act as a central point of contact to help your household reconnect. In a disaster, it may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town because local phone lines can be jammed.

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Decide on safe, familiar places where your family can go for protection or to reunite. Make sure these locations are accessible for household members with disabilities or access and functional needs. If you have pets or service animals, think about animal-friendly locations. Identify the following places:

- ☐ *Indoor:* If you live in an area where tornadoes, hurricanes, or other high-wind storms can happen, make sure everyone knows where to go for protection. This could be a small, interior, windowless room, such as a closet or bathroom, on the lowest level of a sturdy building, or a tornado safe room or storm shelter.
- ☐ *In your neighborhood:* This is a place in your neighborhood where your household members will meet if there is a fire or other emergency and you need to leave your home. The meeting place could be a big tree, a mailbox at the end of the driveway, or a neighbor's house.
- ☐ *Outside of your neighborhood:* This is a place where your family will meet if a disaster happens when you're not at home and you can't get back to your home. This could be a library, community center, house of worship, or family friend's home.

- ☐ *Outside of your town or city:* Having an out-of-town meeting place can help you reunite if a disaster happens and:
- You cannot get home or to your out-of-neighborhood meeting place; or
 - Your family is not together and your community is instructed to evacuate the area.

This meeting place could be the home of a relative or family friend. Make sure everyone knows the address of the meeting place and discuss ways you would get there.

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND INFORMATION

You should also write down phone numbers for emergency services, utilities, service providers, medical providers, veterinarians, insurance companies, and other services.



- ☐ Make copies of your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* for each member of the household to carry in his or her wallet, backpack, or purse. Post a copy in a central place at home. Regularly check to make sure your household members are carrying their plan with them.
- ☐ Enter household and emergency contact information into all household members' mobile phones or devices.
- ☐ Store at least one emergency contact under the name "In Case of Emergency" or "ICE" for all mobile phones and devices. This will help someone identify your emergency contact if needed. Inform your emergency contact of any medical issues or other requirements you may have.
- ☐ Create a group list on all mobile phones and devices of the people you would need to communicate with if there was an emergency or disaster.
- ☐ Make sure all household members and your out-of-town contact know how to text if they have a mobile phone or device, or know alternative ways to communicate if they are unable to text.
- ☐ Read *Be Smart. Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at <http://1.usa.gov/1BDloze> and sign up to receive emergency information.



Once you have completed your *Family Emergency Communication Plan*, made copies for all the members of your household, and discussed it, it's time to practice!

Here are some ideas for practicing your plan:

- ☐ Practice texting and calling. Have each person practice sending a text message or calling your out-of-town contact and sending a group text to your mobile phone group list.
- ☐ Discuss what information you should send by text. You will want to let others know you are safe and where you are. Short messages like "I'm OK. At library" are good.

- ☐ Talk about who will be the lead person to send out information about the designated meeting place for the household.
- ☐ Practice gathering all household members at your indoor and neighborhood emergency meeting places. Talk about how each person would get to the identified out-of-neighborhood and out-of-town meeting places. Discuss all modes of transportation, such as public transportation, rail, and para-transit for all family members, including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- ☐ Regularly have conversations with household members and friends about the plan, such as whom and how to text or call, and where to go.
- ☐ To show why it's important to keep phone numbers written down, challenge your household members to recite important phone numbers from memory—now ask them to think about doing this in the event of an emergency.
- ☐ Make sure everyone, including children, knows how and when to call 911 for help. You should only call 911 when there is a life-threatening emergency.
- ☐ Review, update, and practice your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* at least once a year, or whenever any of your information changes.

To help start the conversation or remind your family why you are taking steps to prepare and practice, you may want to watch the 4-minute video, *It Started Like Any Other Day*, about families who have experienced disaster, at www.youtube.com/watch?v=w_omgt3MEBs. Click on the closed captioning (CC) icon on the lower right to turn on the captioning.

After you practice, talk about how it went. What worked well? What can be improved? What information, if any, needs to be updated? If you make updates, remember to print new copies of the plan for everyone.

OTHER IMPORTANT TIPS FOR COMMUNICATING IN DISASTERS¹

- ☐ Text is best when using a mobile phone, but if you make a phone call, keep it brief and convey only vital information to emergency personnel and/or family or household members. This will minimize network congestion, free up space on the network for emergency communications, and conserve battery power. Wait 10 seconds before redialing a number. If you redial too quickly, the data from the handset to the cell sites do not have enough time to clear before you've re-sent the same data. This contributes to a clogged network.
- ☐ Conserve your mobile phone battery by reducing the brightness of your screen, placing your phone in airplane mode, and closing apps you do not need. Limit watching videos and playing video games to help reduce network congestion.
- ☐ Keep charged batteries, a car phone charger, and a solar charger available for backup power for your mobile phone, teletypewriters (TTYs), amplified phones, and caption phones. If you charge your phone in your car, be sure the car is in a well-ventilated area (e.g., not in a closed garage) to avoid life-threatening carbon monoxide poisoning.

¹ Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. (n.d.) *Tips for communicating in an emergency*. Retrieved from <http://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/emergency-information/tips.html>

- ☐ If driving, do not text, read texts, or make a call without a hands-free device.
- ☐ Maintain a household landline and analog phone (with battery backup if it has a cordless receiver) that can be used when mobile phone service is unavailable. Those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities and use devices and services that depend on digital technology (e.g., VRS, Internet Protocol [IP] Relay, or captioning) should have an analog phone (e.g., TTY, amplified phone, or caption phone) with battery backup in case Internet or mobile service is down.
- ☐ If you evacuate and have a call-forwarding feature on your home phone, forward your home phone number to your mobile phone number.
- ☐ Use the Internet to communicate by email, Twitter, Facebook, and other social media networks. These communication channels allow you to share information quickly with a widespread audience or to find out if loved ones are OK. The Internet can also be used for telephone calls through Voice over Internet Protocol. For those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities, you can make calls through your IP Relay provider.
- ☐ If you do not have a mobile phone, keep a prepaid phone card to use if needed during or after a disaster.
- ☐ Use a pay phone if available. It may have less congestion because these phones don't rely on electricity or mobile networks. In some public places, you may be able to find a TTY that can be used by those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities.

America's PrepareAthon! is a grassroots campaign for action to get more people prepared for emergencies. Make your actions count at ready.gov/prepare.

The reader recognizes that the Federal Government provides links and informational data on various disaster preparedness resources and events and does not endorse any non-Federal events, entities, organizations, services, or products.



10 WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!



Access Alerts and Warnings



Test Communication Plans



Assemble or Update Supplies



Drill or Practice Emergency Response



Participate in a Class, Training, or Discussion



Plan with Neighbors



Conduct an Exercise



Make Property Safer



Document and Insure Property



Safeguard Documents

FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #:

Address:

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name:

Address:

Emergency/Hotline #:

Website:

Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

**SCHOOL,
CHILDCARE,
CAREGIVER, AND
WORKPLACE
EMERGENCY PLANS**

Name:
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

**IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY
(ICE) CONTACT**

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

**OUT-OF-TOWN
CONTACT**

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

**EMERGENCY
MEETING PLACES**

Indoor:
Instructions:
Neighborhood:
Instructions:

Out-of-Neighborhood:
Address:.....
Instructions:

Out-of-Town:
Address:.....
Instructions:



**IMPORTANT
NUMBERS OR
INFORMATION**

Police: Dial 911 or #:
Fire: Dial 911 or #:
Poison Control: #:
Doctor: #:
Doctor: #:
Pediatrician: #:
Dentist: #:
Hospital/Clinic: #:
Pharmacy: #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Homeowner/Rental Insurance:
#:
Policy #:
Flood Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Veterinarian: #:
Kennel: #:
Electric Company: #:
Gas Company: #:
Water Company: #:
Alternate/Accessible Transportation:
#:
Other: #:
Other: #:
Other: #:



Ready

ANNEX 'C' EMERGENCY DOOR SIGNS

CUT OUT AND PLACE
ON DOOR KNOB,
OR TAPE TO WINDOW
OR DOOR

**NEED
HELP**

CUT OUT AND PLACE
ON DOOR KNOB,
OR TAPE TO WINDOW
OR DOOR

OK

ANNEX 'D' DISASTER SUPPLY KIT CHECKLIST
COURTESY OF TEXASPREPARES.ORG



HAVE A PLAN

BUILDING YOUR DISASTER SUPPLY KIT



**Build your kit all at once or step by step. Start with what you have at home.
Then shop for the rest. Build it to shelter in place or evacuate.**

Pack these basic supplies for each person in a portable container or backpack. You'll need them whether you stay or go.



STEP 1 FOOD AND WATER

- ☐ 3-day supply of food that needs no cooking
- ☐ 1 gallon of water per day for each person
- ☐ Manual can opener
- ☐ Baby items (baby food, formula, bottles)
- ☐ Pet Supplies (listed on next page)



STEP 2 FIRST AID, MEDICATION, HYGIENE

- ☐ First-aid kit (listed on next page)
- ☐ Prescriptions and backup medications
- ☐ Hand sanitizer, wipes, bleach (To purify water, mix 1/8 teaspoon per gallon. Stir and let stand for 30 minutes.)
- ☐ Toilet paper, paper towels, garbage bags
- ☐ Dental care, hearing aids, and vision products
- ☐ Soaps, personal supplies, diapers
- ☐ Sunscreen, insect repellent
- ☐ Face masks to filter air (N-95 rating)



STEP 3 COMMUNICATION, LIGHTING, DOCUMENT BAG ITEMS

- ☐ Battery-powered radio with extra batteries or crank radio (emergency alert radio is best)
- ☐ Extra cell phone battery and car charger
- ☐ Flashlights and extra batteries
- ☐ Matches and lighter
- ☐ Whistle
- ☐ Reading glasses and sunglasses
- ☐ Document bag items (listed on next page)

You may have to leave in a hurry to get to a safe place. Keep these supplies near your car. When it's time, grab them and go.



STEP 4 ADD THESE ITEMS FOR EVACUATING BY CAR

- ☐ Road maps
- ☐ Car repair items (tools, spare tire, tire patch kit, oil)
- ☐ More food and water
- ☐ Plastic plates, cups and utensils
- ☐ Tent, blankets and pillows
- ☐ Clothes and sturdy shoes
- ☐ Rain gear and towels
- ☐ Books, games and toys

BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME

- ☐ Fill your gas tank, check your spare tire
- ☐ Take cash, checkbook and credit cards
- ☐ Call your family emergency contact
- ☐ Charge your mobile phone
- ☐ Get a map of your route

When staying home is your safest choice, add these items to your kit and stay tuned to the news.



STEP 5 ADD THESE ITEMS FOR SHELTERING IN PLACE

- ☐ Smoke detectors with extra batteries
- ☐ Carbon monoxide detector (if using generators, charcoal grills or camp stoves)
- ☐ Fire extinguisher
- ☐ Land line phone with extra long cord
- ☐ Plastic sheeting and duct tape (to seal doors, windows and air vents from contaminated air or to build an emergency shelter)



PET SUPPLIES

- ☐ 3-day supply of food, water and bowls
- ☐ Medications and pet first-aid kit
- ☐ Vaccination records
- ☐ Crate or carrier (may be required in shelters or where you spend the night)
- ☐ Leash and toys
- ☐ Photo, in case pet gets lost
- ☐ Cat litter and box



FIRST AID KIT CONTENTS

- ☐ 2 compress dressings (5 x 9 inches)
- ☐ 25 band-aids (different sizes)
- ☐ First-aid tape
- ☐ Antibiotic ointment
- ☐ Hydrocortisone ointment
- ☐ Aspirin and ibuprofen
- ☐ Instant cold pack
- ☐ 2 pair of medical gloves (non-latex)
- ☐ Oral thermometer, scissors, tweezers
- ☐ 2 roller bandages (different widths)
- ☐ 2 elastic bandages
- ☐ 10 sterile gauze pads (different sizes)
- ☐ 2 triangular bandages (for making slings)
- ☐ First aid instruction booklet



DOCUMENT BAG CONTENTS

- ☐ Current photo IDs, driver licenses, birth records, Social Security cards, passports
- ☐ Photos of family members in case you get separated
- ☐ Health insurance and prescription cards
- ☐ Medical records, medications and dosages
- ☐ Phone numbers (family, friends, doctors)
- ☐ Bank account information
- ☐ Wills
- ☐ Insurance documents (homeowner, renter, flood, life)
- ☐ Property deeds, leases, mortgages
- ☐ Vehicle titles, insurance, leases, loan documents
- ☐ Inventory of household possessions and their value
- ☐ Backup computer files (on a CD, DVD, USB drive)
- ☐ Copies of important keys
- ☐ Utility bills (to prove where you live)



PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND THOSE WITH ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

Think about what you need to make it on your own. Plan now for your health away from home. Label medical equipment with your contact information.

- ☐ Wheelchairs, walkers and canes
- ☐ Cooler with cold packs for medications
- ☐ Extra medications and dosages
- ☐ Copies of prescriptions and medical alert tags
- ☐ Food for special diets
- ☐ Medical supplies (oxygen, glucose monitoring strips, syringes, etc.)
- ☐ Hearing aids with extra batteries
- ☐ Communication devices
- ☐ Supplies and documentation for service animals

Note: Dial 2-1-1 for information about available services during an emergency (registering for evacuations must be done every year).

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

911—(CALL 911 BEFORE ALERTING BEAR RIVER STAFF)

BEAR RIVER PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER, TIMOTHY SANDERSON --(707) 499-3477

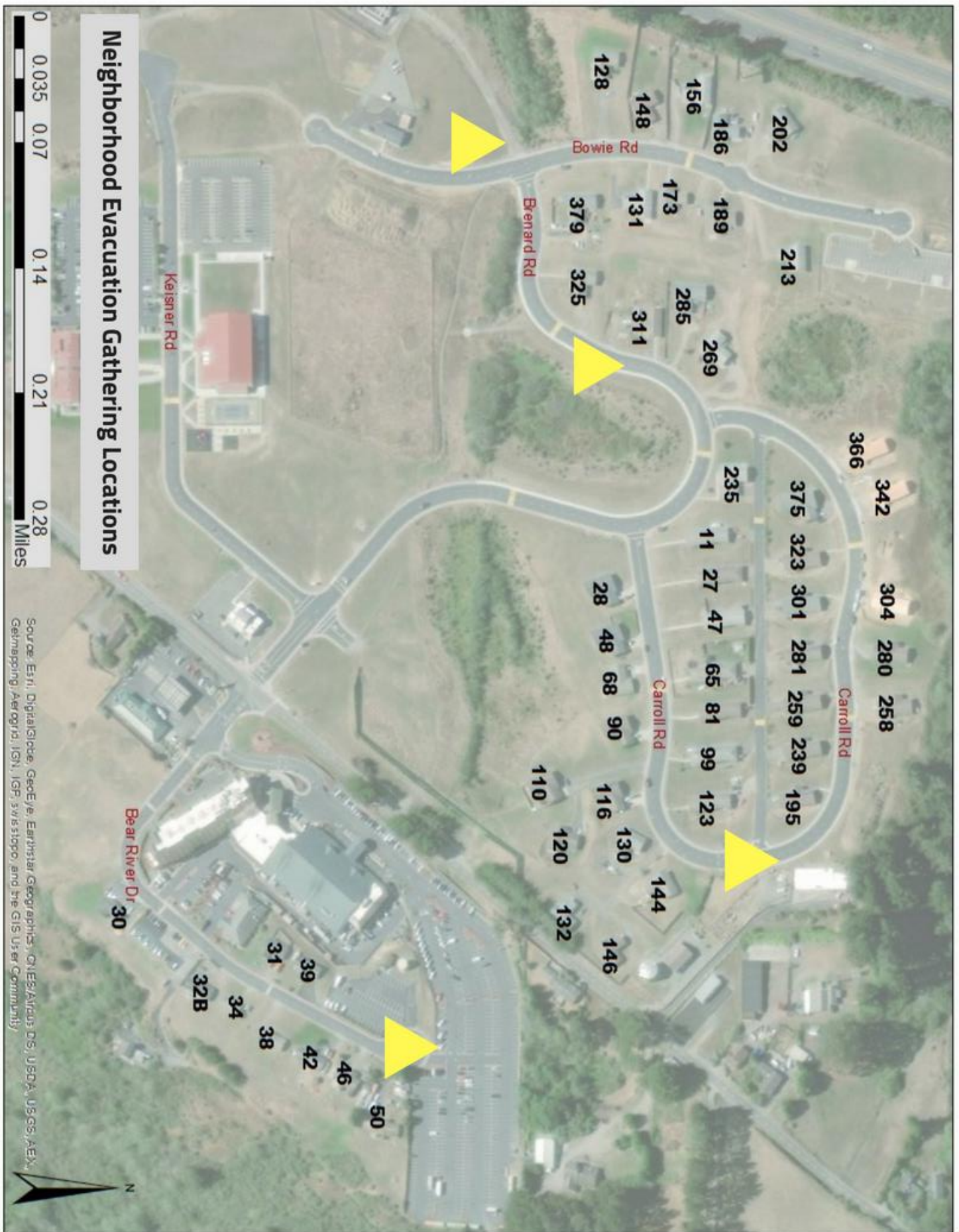
TISH NON COMMUNITY CENTER (TO ALERT STAFF OF PROBLEM)—(707) 733-1900

PG&E— 1(800) 743-5000

BEAR RIVER PUBLIC WORKS—(707) 733-1900 EXT. 221

BEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT—(707) 733-1900 EXT. 204, 119, OR 165

POISON CONTROL CENTER—1(800) 222-1222



**BASAYO VILLAGE EVACUATION GATHERING POINT
(FOR BOTH COMPLEXES)**

